

Inversion of the Photogalvanic Effect of Conductive Polymers by Porphyrin Dopants

Alexey A. Petrov ¹, Daniil A. Lukyanov ¹, Oleg A. Kopytko ¹, Julia V. Novoselova ¹, Elena V. Alekseeva ¹ and Oleg V. Levin ^{1,*}

Institute of Chemistry, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetskii pr. 26, Peterhof, 198504 St. Petersburg, Russia; barmalei01@mail.ru (A.P.); lida93@yandex.ru (D.L.); kopytko2015@yandex.ru (O.K.); julivit.n@gmail.com (J.N.); alekseeva_ev@yahoo.com (E.A.); o.levin@spbu.ru (O.L.)

* Correspondence: o.levin@spbu.ru; Tel.: +7-(812)-4286900

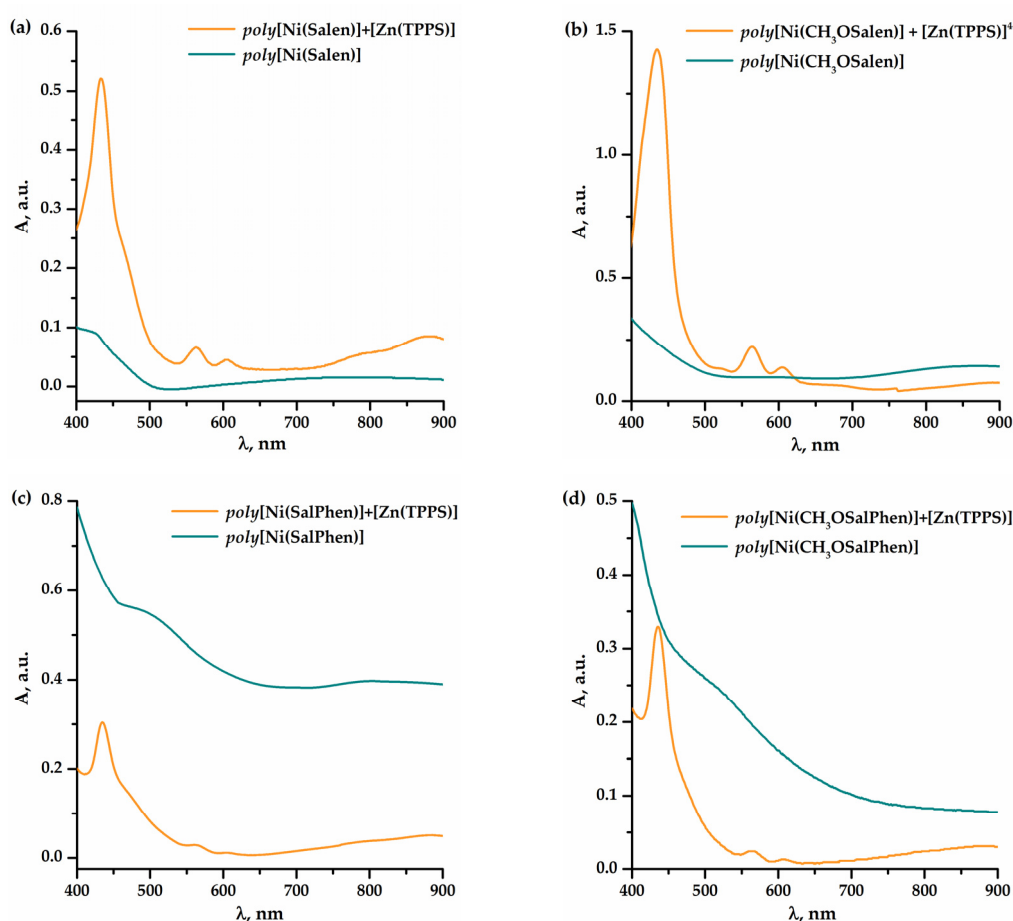


Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of pristine and zinc porphyrin-doped NiSalen films.

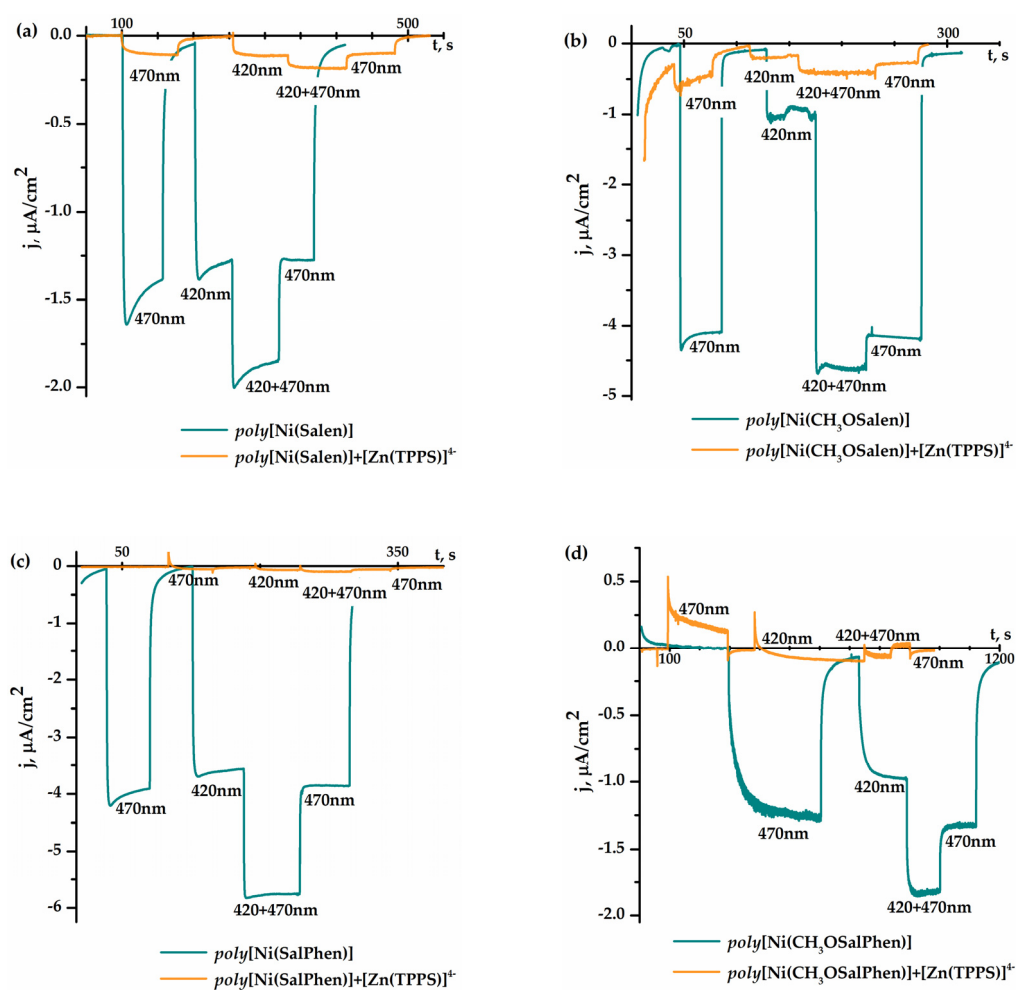


Figure S2. Oxygen reduction photocurrents on NiSalen polymer films.

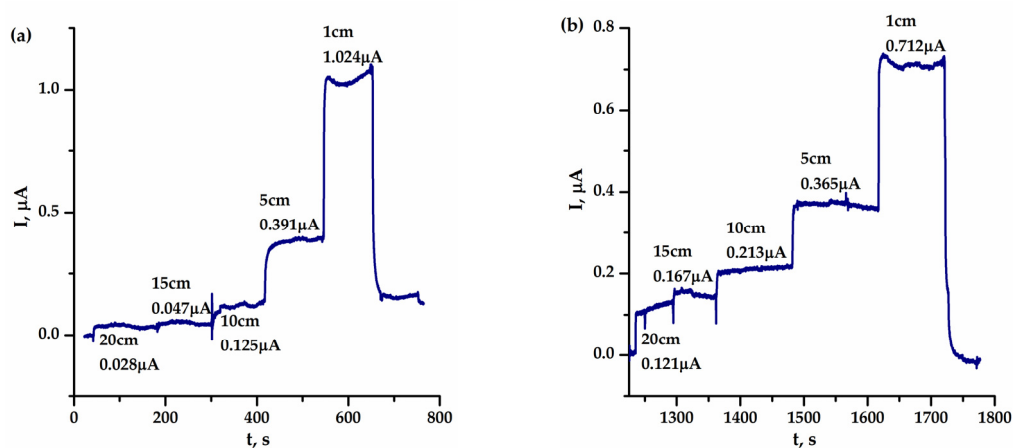


Figure S3. Photocurrents on $\text{poly}[\text{Ni}(\text{SalPhen})] + [\text{Zn}(\text{TPPS})]$ films with irradiation at different range between diode ((a) 470 nm; (b) 420 nm) and cell.

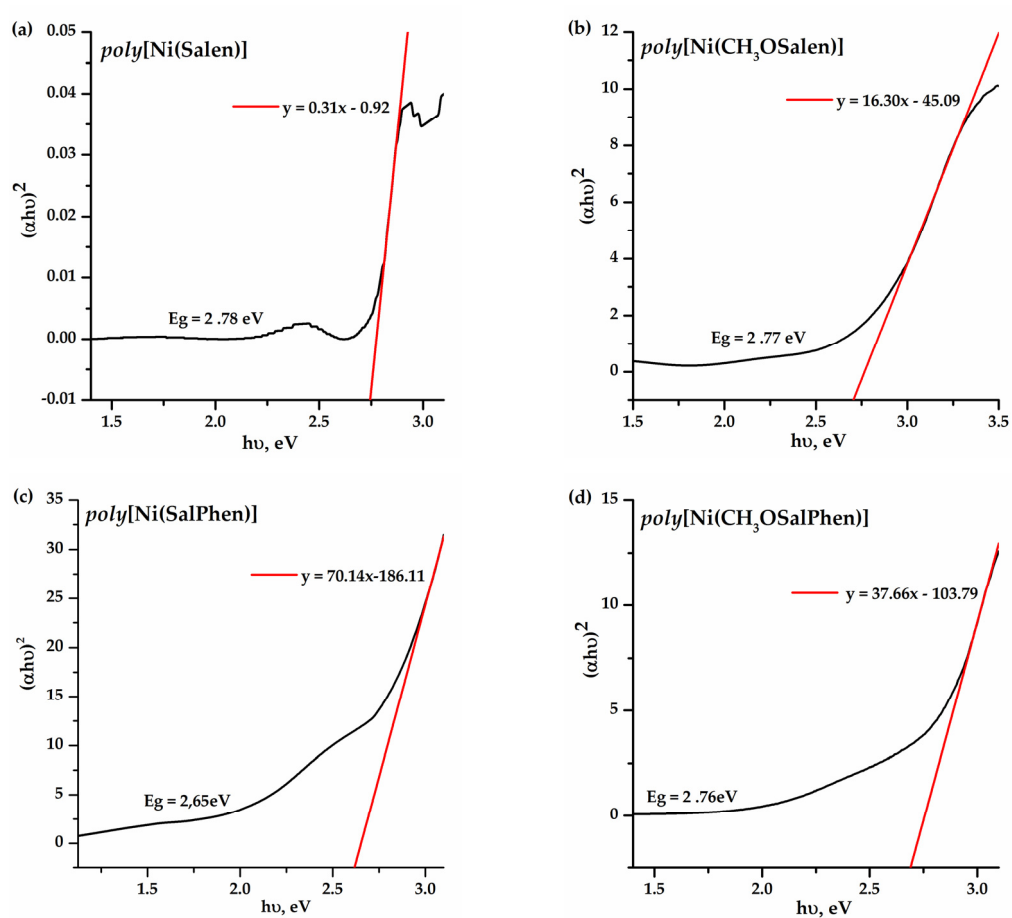


Figure S4. The Tauc plots for calculating optical bandgap of NiSalen complexes studied.

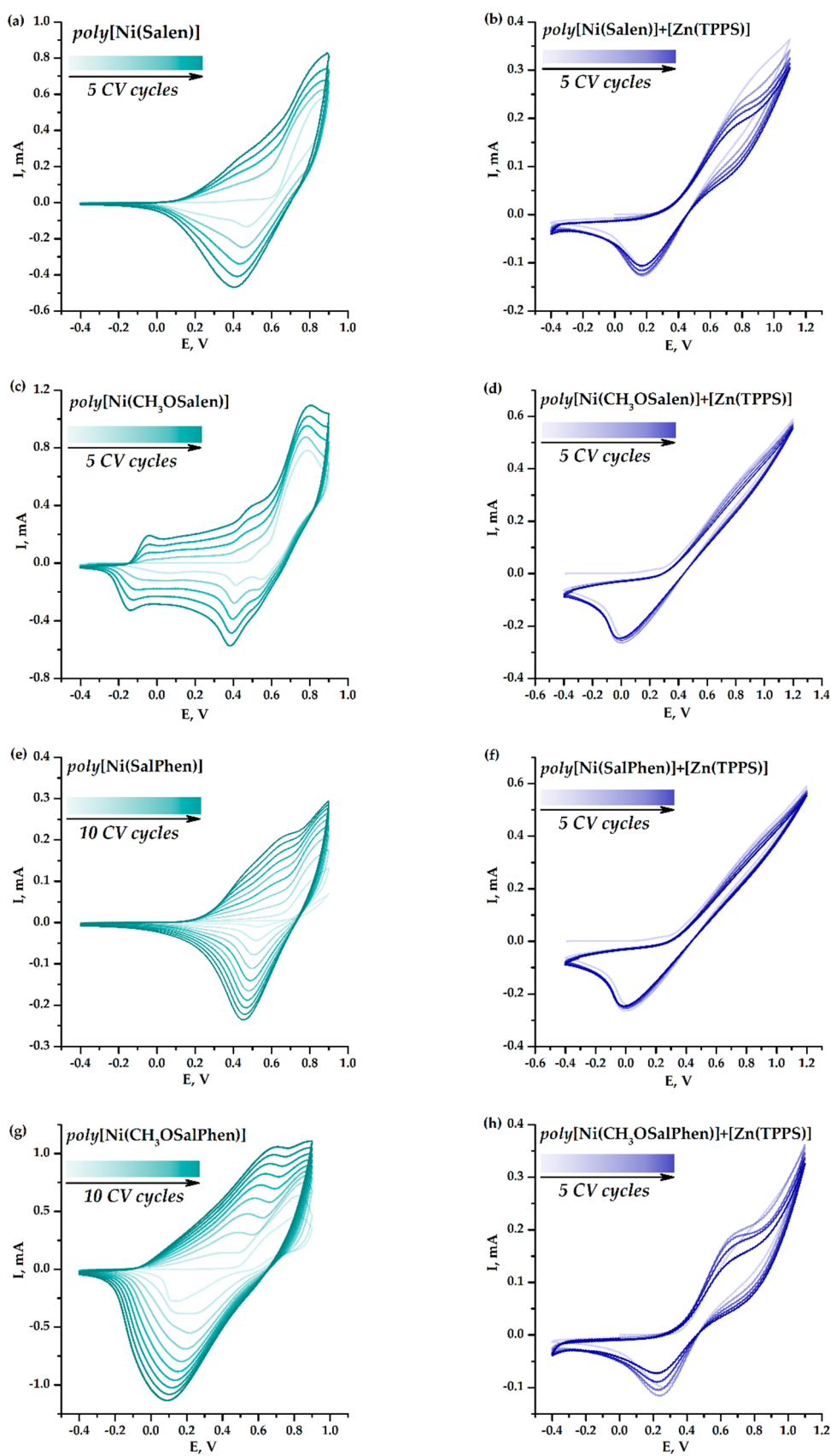


Figure S5. The cyclic voltammogram of polymerization of pristine and doped NiSalen complexes.